

FAIRFIELD VT BRIDGES

SOUTH ROAD BRIDGES

1 2-11-15

SOLID SLAB LIFT DESIGN

2 2-12-15

ADDITIONAL EVALUATION

PRECAST LIFTING DESIGN CALCULATIONS

(WORK WITH COMPANY SHOP DRAWINGS)

SOUTH ROAD SOLID SLAB BEAM:

WT. OF SLAB = 16.90 TON

THREE ARE (4) LIFT POINTS AND ASSUMING

A 60° SLING ANGLE W/ THE HORIZONTAL

DESIGN LOAD @ EACH LIFT POINT.

$$= \frac{16.90 \times 2}{4 \times 0.866} = 9.8 \text{ K}$$

FROM ATTACHED PRECAST LITERATURE,

USE 8 TON X 10" S.L. ANCHORS SWL (4:1 SF) = 16 K > 9.8 K

OK ✓

2 2-12-15

IN RESPONSE TO VT ACT COMMENTS REGARDING
EDGE DISTANCE, JPC ENGINEERING JUDGMENT
ACCEPTS S.L. ANCHOR WITH REDUCED EDGE DISTANCES.

EVALUATE LIFTS AS WEADED SLABS AS PER PCI 6.5.3 & 6.5A SUPER.
(ATTACHED)

$$\phi P_c = 10.7 A_g (f_c + \rho_s f_s) \leq \phi P_n$$

$$\text{WHERE } l_e = 10" \quad l_u = 25" \quad \rho_s = 2\%$$

$$f'_c = 6000 \text{ psi}$$

→

Salem Rd. Bridge

(continued)

$$\phi P_c = 10.7 (10") (10" + 2.5") (1.0) \sqrt{6000} / \text{in.} \\ = 104.6 \text{ K}$$

For S.F. (4:1):

$$SWL = 104.6 / 4 = 26.2 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{EDGE DISTANCE} = 11 \frac{3}{4}"$$

$$\text{SPACING} = 12"$$

TENSILE, TENSILE AND NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN CAPACITY.

$$SWL = 26.2 \text{ K} > 9.8 \text{ K} \quad \underline{\underline{O.K.}}$$

JPC WILL ACCEPT.

PLACEMENT OF S.L.

ANCHORS AS SHOWN

IN JPC SHEET DRAWINGS.

Swift Lift® System



P-52 Swift Lift® Anchor Tensile and Shear Capacity

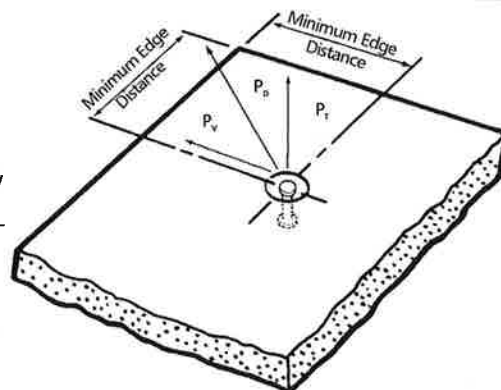
When anchors are used in the face of thin concrete elements

The following table lists the P-52 Swift Lift Anchors that are currently manufactured. Other sizes and lengths are available on special order. However, the sizes and lengths of anchors shown will handle the majority of flat precast concrete elements.

When the P-52 Swift Lift Anchor is properly embedded in normal weight concrete, the tabulated working loads are applicable for any direction of load. This applies even if the direction of load is parallel to the axis of the anchor, perpendicular to it or at any other angle.

Minimum distance between anchors is twice the minimum edge distance.

It is critical to remember that in order to obtain the safe working loads listed in the table below, the normal weight concrete must have obtained the minimum concrete strength shown, prior to initial load application.



Swift Lift Anchor Ton x Length	Safe Working Load	Minimum Concrete Strength	Minimum Edge Distance
1 ton x 2-5/8"	1,700 lbs.	3,500 psi	8"
1 ton x 3-3/8"	2,000 lbs.	2,200 psi	10"
1 ton x 4-3/8"	2,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	10"
1 ton x 8"	2,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	10"
1 ton x 9-1/2"	2,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	10"
2 ton x 2-3/4"	2,100 lbs.	3,500 psi	8"
2 ton x 3-3/8"	2,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	10"
2 ton x 5-1/2"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 6"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 6-3/4"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 11"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	14"
4 ton x 3-3/4"	4,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	12"
4 ton x 4-1/4"	4,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	13"
4 ton x 4-3/4"	5,800 lbs.	3,500 psi	14"
4 ton x 5-1/2"	7,400 lbs.	3,500 psi	17"
4 ton x 5-3/4"	7,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	17"
4 ton x 7-1/8"	8,000 lbs.	1,800 psi	20"
4 ton x 9-1/2"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	17"
4 ton x 14"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	18"
4 ton x 19"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	20"
8 ton x 4-3/4"	6,400 lbs.	3,500 psi	16"
8 ton x 6-3/4"	11,200 lbs.	3,500 psi	21"
✓ 8 ton x 10"	16,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	19"
8 ton x 13-3/8"	16,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	23"
8 ton x 26-3/4"	16,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	27"
20 ton x 10"	25,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	24"
20 ton x 19-3/4"	40,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	31"

Safe Working Loads provide a factor of safety of approximately 4 to 1 in normal weight concrete. Safe Working Load is based on anchor setback from face of concrete "X" dimension, as shown on page 26.

ability of headed stud design. The design methods used here should be considered an interim step toward a final headed stud design procedure. It is recommended that this procedure be limited to headed studs with an embedment not greater than 8 in.

An important factor in the performance of headed studs when controlled by concrete capacity is the confinement of the failure area with reinforcement. In shear, design capacity is increased with such reinforcement. In tension, ductility can be provided. It is recommended that reinforcement be placed to cross failure planes around headed stud anchorages.

Welded headed studs are designed to resist direct tension, shear or a combination of the two. The design equations given below are applicable to studs which are welded to steel plates or other structural members, and embedded in unconfined concrete.

Where feasible, headed stud connections should be designed and detailed such that the connection failure is precipitated by failure (typically defined as yielding) of the stud material rather than failure of the surrounding concrete. The in-place strength should be taken as the smaller of the values based on concrete and steel.

6.5.2.1 Tension

The design tensile strength governed by concrete failure is [9]:

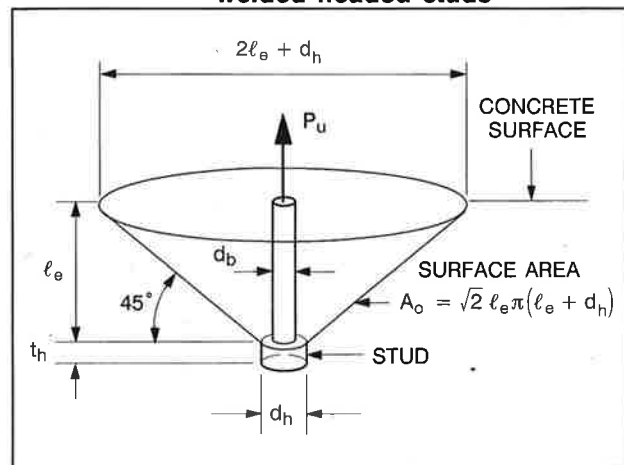
$$\phi P_c = \phi A_o (2.8 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}) \quad (\text{Eq. 6.5.2})$$

where:

$$\phi = 0.85$$

A_o = area of the assumed failure surface which, for a single stud not located near a free edge, is taken to be that of a 45° truncated cone as shown in Figure 6.5.3.

Figure 6.5.3 Shear cone development for welded headed studs



Using the 45° cone area and $\phi = 0.85$, Eq. 6.5.2 may be written as:

$$\phi P_c = 10.7 \ell_e (\ell_e + d_h) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 6.5.3})$$

Note: The stud length is often used in place of the actual embedment length, ℓ_e , which is equal to the stud length minus the thickness of the head. This simplification is generally acceptable except in short studs. In short studs (length ≤ 4 in.), the use of actual embedment length is recommended. It should also be noted that short stud capacities are also sensitive to fabrication tolerances. Thus, use of a larger overall factor of safety may be appropriate for short studs. See Sect. 6.3.

For a stud located closer to a free edge than the embedment length, ℓ_e , the design tensile strength given by Eq. 6.5.3, should be reduced by multiplying it by C_{es} :

$$C_{es} = \frac{d_e}{\ell_e} \leq 1.0 \quad (\text{Eq. 6.5.4})$$

where d_e is the distance measured from the stud axis to the free edge. If a stud is located in the corner of a concrete member, Eq. 6.5.4 should be applied twice, once for each edge distance. Figure 6.15.6 lists values based on Eqs. 6.5.3 and 6.5.4.

For a group of studs, the concrete failure surface may be along a truncated pyramid rather than separate shear cones, as shown in Figure 6.5.4.

For this case, the design tensile strength is:

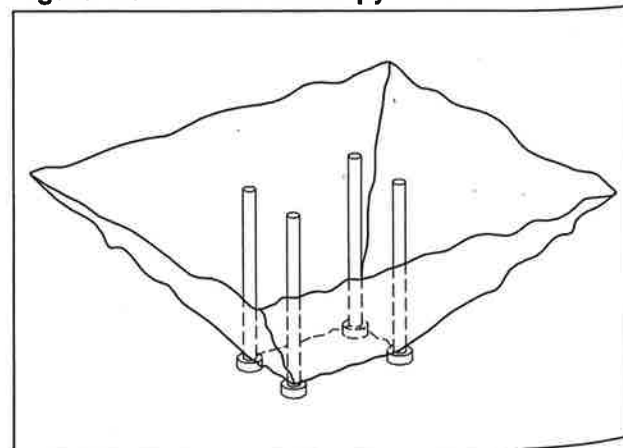
$$\phi P_c = \phi \lambda \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} (2.8 A_{\text{slope}} + 4 A_{\text{flat}}) \quad (\text{Eq. 6.5.5})$$

where:

A_{slope} = sum of the areas of the sloping sides

A_{flat} = area of the flat bottom of the truncated pyramid

Figure 6.5.4 Truncated pyramid failure



J.P. CARRARA & SONS, INC

ERNEST J. BROS

11-19-14

3

SOUTH RD BRIDGE #14

JPC # 23446-014



LIFTING INJECT DESIGN CALL

(WORK W/ CARRARA SITE OWNERS)

PRECAST APPROACH SLAB

$$WT \text{ OF SLAB} = 16.0^T$$

THERE ARE (4) LIFT POINTS AND ASSUME
A 60° SWING ANGLE W/ THE HORIZONTAL.

$$DESIGN \text{ LOAD} / \text{INJECT} = \frac{16.0 \times 2}{4 \times 0.866} = 9.2^K$$

FROM ATTACHED PRODUCT LITERATURE

USE $8^T \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$ S.L. SWL = $11.2^K > 9.2^K$, O.K.
4:1 S.F.

1 2-11-15

* CARRARA STOP
DRAWINGS UPDATED
TO REFLECT 1"
 $8^T \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$ LONG.
S.L. ANCHOR

P-52 Swift Lift® Anchor Tensile and Shear Capacity

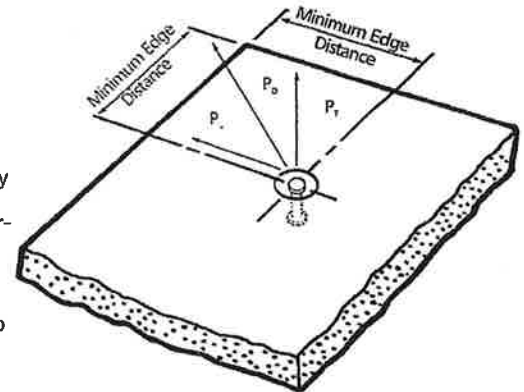
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Minimum distance between anchors is twice the minimum edge distance.

It is critical to remember that in order to obtain the safe working loads listed in the table below, the normal weight concrete must have obtained the minimum concrete strength shown, prior to initial load application.



Swift Lift Anchor Ton x Length	Safe Working Load	Minimum Concrete Strength	Minimum Edge Distance
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2 ton x 2-3/4"	2,100 lbs.	3,500 psi	8"
2 ton x 3-3/8"	2,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	10"
2 ton x 5-1/2"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 6"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 6-3/4"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	13"
2 ton x 11"	4,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	14"
4 ton x 3-3/4"	4,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	12"
4 ton x 4-1/4"	4,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	13"
4 ton x 4-3/4"	5,800 lbs.	3,500 psi	14"
4 ton x 5-1/2"	7,400 lbs.	3,500 psi	17"
4 ton x 5-3/4"	7,900 lbs.	3,500 psi	17"
4 ton x 7-1/8"	8,000 lbs.	1,800 psi	20"
4 ton x 9-1/2"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	17"
4 ton x 14"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	18"
4 ton x 19"	8,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	20"
8 ton x 4-3/4"	6,400 lbs.	3,500 psi	16"
8 ton x 6-3/4"	11,200 lbs.	3,500 psi	21"
8 ton x 10"	16,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	19"
8 ton x 13-3/8"	16,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	23"
8 ton x 26-3/4"	16,000 lbs.	1,600 psi	27"
20 ton x 10"	25,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	24"
20 ton x 19-3/4"	40,000 lbs.	3,500 psi	31"

Safe Working Loads provide a factor of safety of approximately 4 to 1 in normal weight concrete. Safe Working Load is based on anchor setback from face of concrete "X" dimension, as shown on page 26.

11-19-19

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FAIRFIELD BRIDGES
JPC # 23496-014LIFTING LOOP DESIGN CALCULATIONS(WORK W/ CARRARA SHOP DWGS &
ATTACHED SKETCHES)SOUTH ROAD BRIDGE #14 ABUTMENT FA-AB1 & FA-AB2

$$WT = 34,54^k$$

THERE ARE (2) LIFTING LOOPS AND THE

MINIMUM SLING ANGLE W/ THE HORIZONTAL IS 60°

$$\text{DESIGN LOAD / LIFT LOAD} = \frac{34,54 \times 2}{2 \times 0.866} = 39.9^k$$

FROM ATTACHED PCI LITERATURE, IT'S 28

USE (4) 0.600" ϕ X 27" (31) STRANDS / LIFT LOOPS

$$\text{MIN EMBED} \frac{4'-9" - 4'-5"}{4'-5"} \text{ SWL (4:1 S.F.)} = \frac{1.1 \times (29+91)}{2}$$

$$= 38.5^k \approx 39.9^k, \text{ O.K. (W/ ACCEPT)}$$

CHECK USING ATTACHED PCI LITERATURE, FIG 6.14.7A

$$\phi P_{ci} = \phi 2.67 \sqrt{f'_c} (x)(y)$$

$$= \frac{0.85 \times 2.67 \sqrt{3500} (36)(72)}{1000} ; 6'-0" \text{ BETWEEN } 2'-0" \text{ HORIZ.}$$

$$= 343^k$$

FOR 4:1 S.F.

$$SWL = \frac{343}{4} = 87^k > 39.9^k, \text{ O.K.}$$

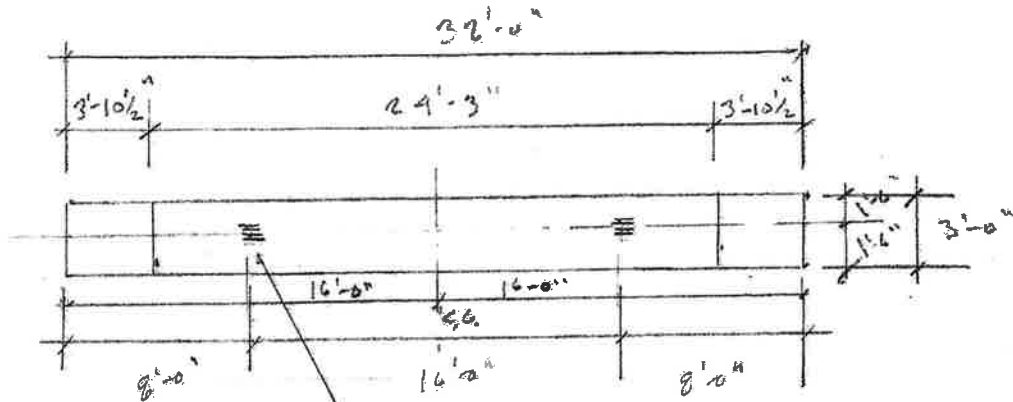
SEE SHEET 6 FOR LIFT LOOP LOCATION

1 2-11-15

* * REDUCE LIFT LOOP
EMBEDMENT FROM
4'-9" TO 4'-5" TO
MAINTAIN 3" CLEAR
FROM BOTTOM OF
ABUTMENT.
EMBEDMENT REDUCTION
DOES NOT AFFECT
CAPACITY OF LIFT
LOOPS.

FA-AB1/-AB2 WT 39.54^T

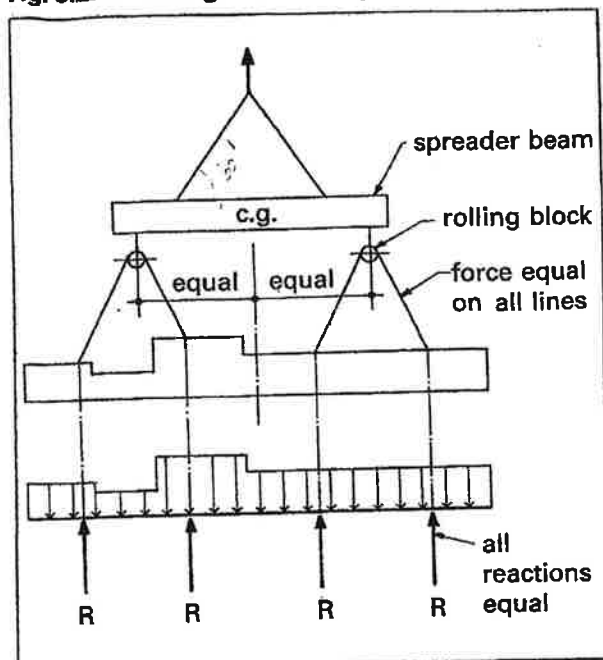
PARTIAL PLAN VIEW



(4) 0.600" ϕ x 270 KSI STRAIN LIFTING LOOP,
MIN EMBED 4'-9", TYP 2 LOC

NOTE: LIFTING LOOP LOCATION MAY BE
ADJUSTED SLIGHTLY TO FACILITATE
FABRICATION

Fig. 5.2.10 Arrangement for equalizing lifting loads



lines equal. The member can then be analyzed as a beam with varying load supported by equal reactions.

The force in inclined lift lines can be determined from Fig. 5.2.7.

5.2.8 Handling devices

The most common lifting devices are prestressing strand or cable loops projecting from the concrete, threaded inserts, or special proprietary devices.

Since lifting devices are subject to dynamic loads, ductility of the material is part of the design requirement. Deformed reinforcing bars should not be used since the deformations result in stress concentrations from the shackle pin. Also, reinforcing bars are often hard-grade or re-rolled rail steel with little ductility and low impact strength at cold temperatures. Smooth bars of a known steel grade may be used if adequate embedment or mechanical anchorage is provided. The diameter must be such that localized failure will not occur by bearing on the shackle pin.

Prestressing strand is often used for lifting loops. The variables involved make it almost impossible to calculate a capacity which can be used for all situations. Generally, producers will establish standard criteria for use in handling the standard products manufactured by that plant. Table 5.2.3 is an example which has been used successfully.

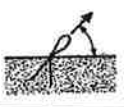
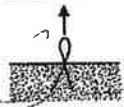
Reduced capacities for shorter embedment lengths may be suitable. In shallow products, providing a 90° bend can reduce the required embedment length significantly. Lightly rusted strand has better bond than bright strand.

The diameter of the bend of the loop should be at least 4 in. For smaller diameters, the loop capacities in Table 5.2.3 should be reduced to:

- 1 in. dia. — 70 %
- 2 in. dia. — 85 %
- 3 in. dia. — 90 %

The angle of incline of lifting has little effect on the strand lifting loop capacity if the angle from the horizontal is more than about 20°. Typical handling methods are usually such that this angle is no less than 60°.

Table 5.2.3 Capacity of ½ in. diameter, 270 ksi strands used as lifting loops

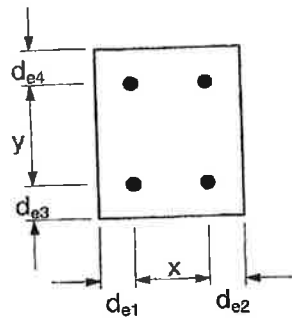
Lifting angle	Embedment length (in.)	Single loop (kips)	Double loop (kips)	Triple loop (kips)
45 degrees 	16	5	8.5	11.5
	22	8	13	17.5
	28	10	18	23
	34	11	23	29 ✓
Vertical 	16	7.5	12.5	16.5
	22	11.5	19	24.5
	28	15.5	25.5	33
	34	16	32.5	41 ✓

1. These values are limited by slippage rather than strand strength, with a factor of safety of 4. For other strand diameters, multiply table values by 0.75 for ¾ in. diameter, 0.85 for 7/16 in. diameter, and 1.1 for 0.6 in. diameter.

2. Minimum $f'_c = 3000$ psi.

3. Multiple strand loops must be fabricated to ensure equal force on each strand.

Figure 6.15.7A (continued) Design tensile strength for $h \geq h_{min}$, ϕP_{c1} —Case 6



x and y are the overall dimensions (width and length) of the stud group.

Case 6: Free edges on four adjacent sides

$$\phi P_{c1} = \phi 2.67 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} (x_1)(y_1)$$

$$\phi = 0.85$$

where: x_1 and y_1 are the dimensions of the flat bottom of the part of the truncated pyramid.

$$\text{For Case 6: } x_1 = x + d_{e1} + d_{e2} \quad y_1 = y + d_{e3} + d_{e4}$$

Note: Table values are based on $\lambda = 1.0$ and $f'_c = 5000$ psi;

for different material properties, multiply table values by $\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} / 5000$

ℓ_e in.	x_1 , in. y_1 , in.	Design tensile strength, ϕP_{c1} (kips)															
		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11
	4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	21
	6	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
	8	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	21	23	25	29	31	33	36	39	42
	10	3	7	9	13	16	19	23	25	29	32	35	39	42	45	50	54
	12	4	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	42	46	50	54	59	63
	14	5	9	13	18	23	27	31	36	41	45	49	54	59	63	67	72
	16	5	10	15	21	25	31	36	41	46	51	55	61	67	72	77	83
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11
	4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	21
	6	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
	8	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	21	23	25	29	31	33	36	39	42
	10	3	7	9	13	16	19	23	25	29	32	35	39	42	45	50	54
	12	4	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	42	46	50	54	59	63
	14	5	9	13	18	23	27	31	36	41	45	49	54	59	63	67	72
	16	5	10	15	21	25	31	36	41	46	51	55	61	67	72	77	83
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11
	4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	21
	6	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
	8	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	21	23	25	29	31	33	36	39	42
	10	3	7	9	13	16	19	23	25	29	32	35	39	42	45	50	54
	12	4	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	42	46	50	54	59	63
	14	5	9	13	18	23	27	31	36	41	45	49	54	59	63	67	72
	16	5	10	15	21	25	31	36	41	46	51	55	61	67	72	77	83
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11
	4	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	21
	6	2	4	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
	8	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	21	23	25	29	31	33	36	39	42
	10	3	7	9	13	16	19	23	25	29	32	35	39	42	45	50	54
	12	4	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	42	46	50	54	59	63
	14	5	9	13	18	23	27	31	36	41	45	49	54	59	63	67	72
	16	5	10	15	21	25	31	36	41	46	51	55	61	67	72	77	83